



NEED OF VALUE-BASED EDUCATION PLACE A VITAL ROLE IN PRESENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

A Valued based education system is as broad as human life itself. It will help to prepare the youth to face a complex and constantly evolving and rapid expansions innovation technology world. In Ancient India during Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, Dharma sutras. Puranas are the sources of value education. Later gurukuls was known as a place where students learn all types of education by guru/priest. Education is a systematic attempt towards learning basic values about humans. The value-based education is made us realise the need to enable students to navigate or face challenges and move forward to the adversity, care for their communities. The focus of value-based education in higher educational institutions to build the character, ethics, discipline, leadership, respect and responsibility towards healthy society. Otherwise, spoiled the human relations and develop the disrespect, irresponsibility, and increment in crime. More over develop the destructive thinking and become perverted intellectuals. Primarily education must cultivate wisdom and clarity towards development of union for human well-being to hormonal living, balance, co-operation, mutual respect, sustainability, and tolerance. Besides these, the skills are crucial to be apply values. To be secure land, need value-based education. Value education is a catalyst of inculcating values.

KEYWORDS: Value-Based Education, Character, Ethics, Sustainability, Well-Being, Harmony

"Value education is not just about imparting knowledge, but about shaping character and creating responsible citizens"
.....Kailash Satyarthi.

INTRODUCTION

Value education is more than just an intellectual exercise. It seeks to transform both our consciousness and our way of life. As a result, it must infuse into all dimensions of our lives including cognition, behaviour, work, understanding/realization and on all levels, including those of the individual, family, community and environment. Vedas are the oldest scriptures and is believed to have sprung from the Divine Consciousness. Vedic rituals, precepts and ideals are still practiced and widely valued in Indian society today, demonstrating the Vedas' enormous influence on Indian cultural legacy. Philosophical issues are addressed in the Upanishad. The same sacred book was interpreted differently by the Advaita school's by Shankaracharya, Vishitadvaita school's by Ramanujacharya the Dwaita school's Madhava Acharya wrote commentary on eleven Upanishads.

The hymns reflect the Vedic civilization's social, religious, political and economic backdrop, including naturalistic polytheism and monasticism. Purushartha (The four Aims of Human Existence) was a basic principle in the Indian value system for many millennia. This concept holds that the Supreme Self penetrates and lives in all realms of all beings, whether sentient and insentient. It is the Supreme Self that dwells within each unique self and person. As a result, each individual is identical to the Supreme Self, because the portion cannot be

distinguished from the total.

To realize the highest Self, an individual must first discover the causes and aims that brought him to this world. The ancient sages clearly stated humankind's purposes as "Purusharthas": 'Purusha' signifies an individual or person and 'Artha' implies meaning, objective, or pursuit. They defined the four Purusharthas: (i) The Dharma (righteousness); (ii) Artha (material possession); (iii) Kama (desire); and (iv) Moksha (salvation or release). These four purusharthas represent the true goals and traits of the human being. These four objectives are interdependent and should not be regarded separately they are practiced as a unit. Pursuing only one purushartha might lead to imbalance and hinder progress towards life's goal. Many spiritual pathways lead to the same destination, like how all rivers eventually flow into the sea. Paths vary in length and difficulty.

The Bhagavat Gita is a timeless work of knowledge and a priceless gift to human civilization that resolves disputes and confusions. It covers every possible topic and provides universal guidelines for a better way of living with more ambitious objectives in its 700 verses. The richness of the sacred scripture makes it challenging to choose just a few verses. (i) Action Perfection (ii) Speech Perfection (iii) Thought Perfection. One should carry out his task for reasons other than merely teaching the public. A person's sense of obligation is crucial to their development.

Among the Sattvik principles are:

1. Ahimsa (Non-violence)
2. Kshanti (Tolerance)
3. Daya (Compassion/ Mercy)
4. Satyam (Truth)
5. Shanti (Tranquillity)
6. Kshama (Forgiveness)
7. Krodha (Anger)
8. Made (Arrogance)
9. Kama (Lust)

Many eastern religious philosophers and saints provided lists of morals. One of these is the Buddha's Pancasila, or five commandments. The Sanskrit term Sila means "virtue" or "ethics." These include refraining from sexual misconduct, lying, drinking, theft and hurting living beings. Buddhism has a pragmatic view of ethics and based on the observation that certain behaviours result in happiness and freedom while others cause suffering, rather than on concepts of right and wrong. In a similar vein, Jainism is well known for its strict prohibition against murder. In order to determine the optimal course of action, the concept of value indicates the significance of something or an action. It can be defined as giving value to activities by treating them as abstract entities. The ethical values of the things that an action grows, reduces or modifies may also determine what makes that action desirable.

According to Puja Mondal, "Value education is a term used to name several things and there is a lot of scholarly debate about it. Some regard it as all aspects of the process by which teachers transmit values to students".

As stated by Planet, J. Cullen, the method by which individuals assign value to others is known as value education. It could be an activity that happens in any organization where people are helped by others who are more experienced, older, or in some sort of authority.

SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF VALUE EDUCATION:

Value-based education builds student's whole personalities and teaches them how to approach the outside world with the proper mindset and values. Education helps people reach their full potential and mental transformation as well. Human beings would never be fully trained in the absence of education. A person who has received an education is better able to think and make decisions. Furthermore, only education can make this feasible. This is since education not only teaches people to be better judges of the present but also gives them knowledge about the world around them and beyond. An educated person will have more options for living the life he chooses.

The components of education about values:

Value education focuses on love for oneself, others, nature, humanity and the nation. This promotes a sense of humility and belonging to others. It promotes understanding and respect, reduces judgmental behaviour towards others. Discipline is essential for success in any career, since it leads to a healthy lifestyle. Honesty is essential for credibility in the workplace

Spiritual and ethical values:

The principles of self-restraint, self-discipline, desire reduction and independence are among the best elements in our country's traditional and religious fabric. All of these values encourage conservatism and transformation. Environmental education should incorporate ethical values from an earth-centred rather than a human-centric worldview. Educational institutions should encourage earth citizenship mentality. Instead of thinking of humans as superior, we should consider of the well-being of the world.

Social values, Cultural and religious values:

Environmental education must incorporate the essential precepts of most religions, including love, compassion, patience and justice. These are the principles that must be maintained in order to protect all forms of matter and the earth's biodiversity. The values 'you give me and one give you' emphasise that man should not use nature without nourishing it. Our cultural practices and rituals, in many ways, instruct us to execute activities that would safeguard and nourish nature and respect every component of nature, such as rivers, mountains and forests.

Personal and family values:

These are foundational concepts that shape our lives and interactions with others. They are usually a combination of family values and society cultural norms, as well as our own unique ones based on our experiences. These are appreciated in a family and are categorized as either good or negative. These originate from the parents' fundamental beliefs, which they employ to educate their children. They are the fundamental rules and norms that govern our early behaviour in society and they are communicated through our family behaviours, which range from the most basic to the most complicated.

Methods of Value Education:

Value education is at the heart of India's Panchatantra stories and the cartoons and animations that go along with them. In addition to making sure that they have strong character, value education provides a blueprint for young students' future lives that centres on developing moral and ethical ideals for a more fulfilling existence.

Activities in the Classroom:

Value education can be made more interesting and useful by using role-playing, storytelling, group activities centred on moral difficulties and real-life situations and conversations during circle time.

Extracurricular Activities:

Volunteering, charitable events and environmental initiatives are a few examples of activities that can give students practical experience in putting principles like empathy, accountability and teamwork into practice. For instance, supporting staff members celebrate Labour Day in schools.

Teacher Training:

Teachers are essential in teaching morals. Giving them the tools and training they need guarantees that teachers can successfully

include educational values into their lesson plans and encourage pupils to behave well.

Discussion:

The features of value education are distinct from those of other forms of education. Value education is a type of education that fosters teamwork and improves a person's social skills. Individuals who receive value education are better able to see the world and have a global perspective. Value education fosters innovative and methodical approaches to problem-solving and challenging life circumstances. Valued education improves interpersonal cooperation. Value-educated people contribute to a greater understanding of diversity by overcoming social stigmas related to culture, religion, and other factors. The important components are future-focused learning, industry-relevant curriculum, practical applications an entrepreneurial attitude, real-world problem solving, interdisciplinary approaches and lifelong learning.

Stress Reduction:

Students' stress levels can be considerably decreased by comprehending and putting virtues like patience and resilience into practice. It consequently results in enhanced academic achievement and greater mental wellness. The world requires people who are not just academically skilled but also ethically and socially responsible; this is why education should be valued beyond textbooks and tests. Give value-based education such a high priority.

Holistic Development:

To raise pupils who are exceptional in both their character and their academic performance. Balanced development is the key to true achievement and attaining that balance requires value education.

Community Building:

Students' overall development depends on having a profound feeling of community. Value-based education fosters the development of a tight-knit group of people who look out for and support one another.

Building Character Leadership and Responsibilities:

Education based on values plays a key role in developing character. Along with encouraging traits like honesty, integrity, and empathy, it aids pupils in developing a strong sense of right and wrong. In addition to being crucial for individual development, these traits are also necessary for creating a peaceful and caring community.

Leaders with high moral standards are desperately needed. Future leaders are guaranteed to put the greater good ahead of their own interests thanks to value-based education, which cultivates leadership traits based on ethics and accountability. Although conflict is unavoidable, value education gives students the tools they need to resolve it. By learning how to settle conflicts amicably, they promote a society that is more cohesive and cooperative. Students are being prepared to become future leaders who will improve society. Value-based education equips people to assume leadership positions with responsibility and integrity.

Customized education:

Few students do not need or desire assistance when learning new material. Mostly introverted, these individuals are self-sufficient enough to learn new things on their own. The sole disadvantage of this method of instruction is that individuals are less conscious of their surroundings and prevent themselves from learning through others, which results in a perspective that is exclusive to them.

Dr.A.P.J Kalam insists that 'if the child misses the value-based education, no government or society can establish a transparent society or a society with integrity.'

CONCLUSION

We have learned that to lead disciplined and respected individuals, one must first be introduced to the value of education; the sooner it is taught, the greater the good impact it will have on people's life. Value education is more than just learning from books or educators; it is about discovering how to be the best we can be both for ourselves and for those around us. It educates us how to be kind to others, make sensible decisions and value our individuality. In an environment that can be difficult or challenging at times. It fosters connections and a sense of responsibility for humanity. Value Education provides us with the tools we need to stay constant, like a tree has deep roots, regardless of the situation. People gain a great deal of tolerance, sustainability, peaceful and patience because of value education. It also assists people in making ethically sound choices in challenging circumstances. People also adopt a democratic mindset, mental, emotional, and physical requirements. It is not enough simply to comprehend values; one must also live them daily. Today, there is an increasing need for value education to bring harmonious world for the future.

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